

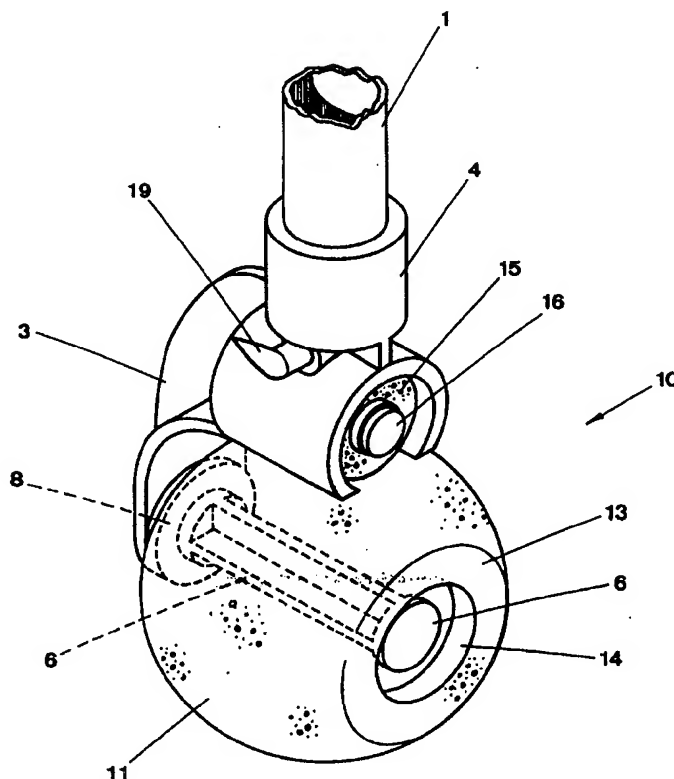


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A01M 21/00, B05C 17/03	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/42187 (43) International Publication Date: 1 October 1998 (01.10.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/NZ97/00036 (22) International Filing Date: 24 March 1997 (24.03.97) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GREEN MANAGEMENT LIMITED [NZ/NZ]; 112 Nelson Street, Petone (NZ). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): NEWSON, Richard, John [NZ/NZ]; 8 Gillelan Street, Havelock North (NZ). MOORE, Rex, Warren [NZ/NZ]; 8 Spinnaker Drive, Whitby (NZ). FAHEY, John, Philip [NZ/NZ]; 10 Houhere Terrace, Eastbourne, Wellington (NZ). (74) Agents: WEST-WALKER, Gregory, James et al.; Russell McVeagh West-Walker, The Todd Building, Level 5, 171-177 Lambton Quay, Wellington 6001 (NZ).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: APPARATUS FOR THE SELECTIVE APPLICATION OF LIQUID MEDIA**(57) Abstract**

This invention is an apparatus for selective application of liquid media having an applicator head (10) attached to a stem (1). The applicator head (10) includes a spherical applicator freely rotatable on an axle (6) which extends at right angles to the stem (1) that is of a length that an operator can hold the stem (1), and rest the surface of the applicator (10) on the ground. The applicator (10) has a porous resilient envelope (1) which surrounds a sleeve (7) located on the axle (6), and means are provided to charge the porous envelope (11) with liquid media from a reservoir which is normally formed by the interior of the stem (1).



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

TITLE

Apparatus for the selective application of liquid media.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to an apparatus for the selective application of liquid media to various surfaces. In particular, but not exclusively, the invention relates to an apparatus that can be utilised to apply liquid chemicals to the foliage of vegetation.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

10 The maintenance of vegetation often includes spraying the foliage with liquid chemicals which may include nutrients, fertilisers, fungicides and the like. The disadvantage with such an operation is that a considerable amount of the chemicals can be lost such as through spray drift and because a spray is generally non-selective, a proportion of the spray will not be applied to the foliage. Consequently there is a
15 significant wastage with such type of application. Spraying of foliage with chemical herbicides and the like is often used for the control of vegetation and such sprays are extensively used in various areas and applications. There is an increasing concern with the practice of using sprays containing herbicides and other noxious chemicals because of the perceived environmental damage from over spray and from spray drift.
20 It is apparent that other means of applying the chemicals which will minimise such damage would have a general acceptance.

 In an endeavour to control over spray and minimise spray drift, various forms of apparatus have been proposed in the past which do not utilise a spray but
25 instead apply a liquid media or a liquidised substance directly to the foliage of

vegetation. By this method the actual amount of the liquid or liquidised substance can be more precisely controlled as can the actual application of the liquid or liquidised substance to select vegetation.

5 PRIOR ART

One system which is designed to apply a chemical solution to vegetation by direct contact is disclosed in New Zealand Patent Specification 147753. The apparatus described in that specification comprises two cylinders which are mounted in a frame which is attachable to a tractor. The cylinders are covered with a sponge-
10 like material which is kept wet by a chemical solution which is applied to the surface of the cylinders. The cylinders rotate in a manner that as the tractor moves along the ground, the cylinders are held above the ground so that only the surface of the cylinders will touch the foliage of weeds without touching the grass or clover beneath the weeds. The chemical is thereby transferred onto the foliage.

15

Yet another apparatus for directly applying a chemical solution to foliage is disclosed in New Zealand Patent Specification 231420 which describes an applicator roller supported by a ground wheel. A chemical solution is applied to the surface of the roller and the roller is maintained above the ground by the ground wheel so that
20 as the apparatus moves over the ground, the chemical solution on the surface of the roller is applied to the foliage which is contacted by the roller.

Another form of applicator which is designed more particularly but not exclusively for manual use, that is, the applicator is held by the operator rather than
25 the applicator being attached to and forming part of the apparatus of a tractor or the

like, is described in British Patent Specification 1085635. That specification discloses a cylindrical roller which has a porous surface. The roller is mounted for rotation on a pipe which is oriented so that in use the longitudinal axis of the roller will lie substantially parallel to the ground. Holes are formed in the wall of the pipe so that liquid media can be passed into the pipe and through the holes in the pipe to charge the porous surface of the cylinder. To spread the liquid media, the roller is propelled in a manner that the surface of the roller will contact the foliage and transfer the liquid media to the foliage. The specification discloses that as the roller passes over the foliage, the porous surface of the roller will be compressed and after it has passed over the foliage, the porous surface will expand which results in a pumping action which facilitates the transport of the liquid media from the interior of the roller to the outer circumference. The roller as disclosed is also provided with end pieces of a solid material which will act as wheels to prevent excess radial compression of the porous surface of the roller.

15

Another form of applicator is disclosed in US Patent Specification 3,651,600 which describes a drum which can be a length of plastic pipe, with the drum being covered by an absorbent material which is charged with a herbicide through openings in the wall of the pipe. The ends of the drum are provided with wheels which are of a greater diameter of the drum so as the drum rolls over the ground, the outer surface of the drum will be out of contact with the ground but can still contact the foliage.

20

A still further form of applicator is disclosed in New Zealand Patent Specification 286054 where the apparatus comprises a rotary applicator which has rotary movement within an applicator head. The apparatus is provided with a

25

reservoir so that chemical solution can flow through a flow resisting means and a wick onto an absorbent surface of the rotary applicator.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

5 It is therefore an object of this invention to provide an improved applicator for dispensing liquid media onto foliage and the like which does not exhibit any of the disadvantages of the prior known systems and which will at least provide the public with a useful choice.

10 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

 Accordingly the invention comprises a liquid media dispensing apparatus having:

 an applicator head mounted on a stem,

15 an applicator which includes an absorbent envelope with a substantially spherical peripheral surface and mounted to have rotatory motion on an axle associated with the applicator head, and

 means to charge the absorbent envelope with liquid media.

20

 Preferably the means to charge the absorbent envelope with liquid media comprises a reservoir for liquid media and a duct having an entry which communicates with the reservoir and an exit which communicates with the absorbent envelope.

25

Preferably the absorbent envelope includes an axially extending sleeve by which it is located on the axle associated with the applicator head.

5 Preferably the exit of the duct communicates with an absorbent surface of a transfer roller and wherein at least a portion of the absorbent surface of the transfer roller contacts the surface of the absorbent envelope of the applicator.

10 Preferably the exit of the duct is adapted to enable liquid media to be discharged directly from the duct onto the surface of the absorbent envelope of the applicator.

Preferably the exit of the duct communicates with a wick which is in contact with the surface of the absorbent envelope of the applicator.

15 Preferably the exit of the duct communicates with a port within said axle and a hole is formed in the sleeve to enable liquid media within the port in the axle to charge the absorbent envelope with liquid media.

20 Preferably the duct includes means to restrict the flow of liquid media through the duct.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred forms of the invention will now be described with the aid of the accompanying drawings wherein:

25

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the invention.

Figure 2 is a side view, partly in section, of the form of the invention depicted in Figure 1.

5

Figure 3 is a side view similar to that of Figure 2 but of another form of the invention.

Figure 4 is a side view similar to that of Figure 2, of yet another form of the
10 invention.

Figure 5 is a side view similar to that of Figure 2, of a still further form of the invention.

15 **DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

A typical applicator which incorporates the teachings of one form of the present invention is depicted in Figures 1 and 2. As shown in these drawings, the applicator has a stem 1 which is preferably hollow. The stem has an upper end (not shown in the drawings) that is closable such as by a removable cap. An adjustable air
20 valve can be included with the cap or with the upper end of the stem to allow air to enter into the hollow interior of the stem. The lower end of the stem is connected to an applicator head 10.

The interior of the stem 1 will form a reservoir for the liquid media to be
25 dispensed, which is loaded into the reservoir by removing the cap and pouring the

liquid media into the reservoir. The stem is preferably formed from a transparent or translucent material so the amount of liquid within the reservoir can be readily ascertained. While in the highly preferred form, the stem is utilised to form a reservoir, it will be understood the reservoir can be separate from the stem and may
5 comprise for instance a tank or the like.

The stem 1 is a length that an operator can grasp the stem while standing and rest the applicator head 10 on the ground and it will be understood that the length of the stem will be varied to suit particular requirements. The stem is
10 connected to the applicator head 10 by a suitable mechanical connection which as indicated in the drawing may comprise a head member 3, one portion of which is formed into a socket 4 to receive the lower end of the stem 1. The head member 3 is secured to or forms part of an arm which supports an axle 6 which extends substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the stem 1. The axle 6 may be
15 tubular, solid, round, or of a cruciform shape as indicated in Figure 1 so as to provide a series of radial flanges onto which the bore of a sleeve 7 can be located to retain the sleeve in the desired position on the axle 6. Preferably the sleeve 7 includes end flanges 8 and the sleeve is retained on the axle by means of a circlip 9. Other means of retaining the sleeve on the axle 6 so it can freely rotate on the axle can be utilised
20 as will be apparent.

The applicator head 10 includes the sleeve 7 and an absorbent envelope 11 which is preferably formed from an open celled elastomeric substance and as illustrated, is preferably in the shape of a sphere. While this is the highly preferred
25 form, it will be understood the shape of the absorbent envelope 11 can be varied to

suit particular circumstances. The sleeve 7 passes diametrically through the absorbent envelope 11. The outer edge of the absorbent envelope 11 is preferably truncated as illustrated at 13 and extends axially beyond the outer end of the axle 6. The truncating of the absorbent envelope 11 will allow the applicator to be used close
5 to walls and the like as will be further explained later. As can be seen from the drawing, the truncated end 13 of the absorbent envelope 11 also includes a rebated portion 14 surrounding the circlip 9 to minimise the likelihood of the end of the axle contacting a wall or the like.

10 The elastomeric substance which forms the absorbent envelope 11 is compressible and also resilient. The particular substance is preferably chosen so that when the applicator is moved over the ground, as if further explained later, the surface of the absorbent envelope where it contacts the ground will be depressed in the area of contact and as it leaves that area will tend to rapidly expand back to its original
15 shape. The effect of this is to provide a dynamic surface to the absorbent surface so the alternating compression and expansion of the absorbent surface will tend to fling off the surface of the applicator, any debris that may have attached itself to the absorbent surface. The elastomeric substance is also open celled, so liquid media can permeate through all of the absorbent surface and form an additional reservoir for
20 liquid media which will also migrate to the surface of the applicator so the surface will be dampened by the liquid media held by the absorbent envelope of the applicator. The alternating compression and expansion of the absorbent envelope 11 will also provide a form of pumping action to assist in the dispersal of the liquid media through the absorbent envelope 11.

25

Liquid media held within the reservoir formed by the stem 1 can be transferred to the absorbent envelope by various methods. A highly preferred method is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 and in this form, liquid media within the reservoir of the stem 1 is transferred to the applicator 10 by means of a duct 18 which is formed in the head 3 and which communicates with the interior of the stem 1 and terminates at or about the peripheral surface of a transfer roller 15. Preferably an adjustable valve 19 acts in conjunction with the duct 18 so flow of liquid media from the reservoir to the surface of the transfer roller 15 can be controlled. The transfer roller 15 is suitably retained on an axle 16 so it can have rotatory movement on the axle which projects from the head 3 with the axle 16 and the axle 6 being preferably parallel as indicated. The transfer roller 15 is covered with a pliable open celled elastomeric substance so it can be charged with liquid media transferred from the reservoir of the stem 1 by the duct 18. The diameter of the transfer roller 15 is such that at least a portion of the peripheral surface of the transfer roller will contact at least a portion of the surface of the absorbent envelope 11. The transfer roller 15 can be formed of a similar material as that of the absorbent envelope 11 or it can be formed at any other form of suitable open-celled elastomeric substance.

To utilise the applicator, the reservoir in the stem 2 is charged with the liquid media to be applied. The valve 19 is adjusted to enable the desired amount of liquid to pass through the duct 18 and be transferred onto the transfer roller 15. The liquid media will then tend to flow through the open celled structure of the transfer roller onto the surface of the applicator and so charge the elastomeric substance of the applicator with liquid media. The device is then held so the peripheral surface of the applicator 10 will contact the ground or the vegetation to which the liquid media is to

be applied. The applicator can then be rolled over the ground or the vegetation. As the applicator rotates, the moistened surface of the absorbent envelope will transfer the liquid media to the surface touched by the applicator. The rotation of the applicator will also cause the transfer roller 15 to rotate and consequently liquid media will continue to pass from the reservoir of the stem to maintain the charge of the liquid media within the absorbent envelope.

Figure 3 illustrates a modification of the present invention, whereby the transfer roller 15 and its associated parts are dispensed with and instead liquid media can pass through the duct 18 which is controlled by the valve 19 and can drip directly onto the surface of the absorbent envelope 11 where it will be absorbed and dispersed through the absorbent envelope.

Figure 4 illustrates yet another modification of the invention and in this form a wick 20 is located within the head 3 and the duct 15 communicates with the wick so liquid media can pass through the duct into the wick 20. The wick is formed of an appropriate substance so the liquid media can permeate through the wick which as illustrated in the drawing is in contact with the surface of the absorbent envelope and liquid media within the wick will therefore be transferred into the absorbent envelope.

Figure 5 illustrates yet another form of the invention. In this modification liquid media is transferred to the applicator by means of an extension 21 of the duct 18. The extension terminates in a port or ports 22 within the axle 6. A suitable hole or holes 23 are formed in the sleeve 7 to allow liquid media to pass from the interior

of the stem 1, through the ducts 18 and 21, the ports 22 and the holes 23 in the sleeve 7 directly into the interior of the absorbent envelope to charge the applicator with the liquid media.

5 Having disclosed preferred forms of the invention, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and amendments can be made to the specific embodiments and yet still come within the broad concept of the invention. All such modifications and amendments are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention as defined in the appended claims.

10

CLAIMS

1. Liquid media dispensing apparatus comprising:

5 an applicator head mounted on a stem.

an applicator which includes an absorbent envelope with a substantially spherical peripheral surface and mounted to have rotatory motion on an axle associated with the applicator head, and

10

means to charge the absorbent envelope with liquid media.

2. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the means to charge the
15 absorbent envelope with liquid media comprises a reservoir for liquid media and a duct having an entry which communicates with the reservoir and an exit which communicates with the absorbent envelope.

3. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the absorbent envelope
20 includes an axially extending sleeve by which it is located on the axle associated with the applicator head.

4. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the exit of the duct communicates with an absorbent surface of a transfer roller and wherein at least a

portion of the absorbent surface of the transfer roller contacts the surface of the absorbent envelope of the applicator.

5. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the exit of the duct is adapted
5 to enable liquid media to be discharged directly from the duct onto the surface of the absorbent envelope of the applicator.

6. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the exit of the duct
communicates with a wick which is in contact with the surface of the absorbent
10 envelope of the applicator.

7. The apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the exit of the duct
communicates with a port within said axle and wherein a hole is formed in said sleeve
to enable liquid media within the port in said axle to charge the absorbent envelope
15 with liquid media.

8. The apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said duct includes means to
restrict the flow of liquid media through the duct.

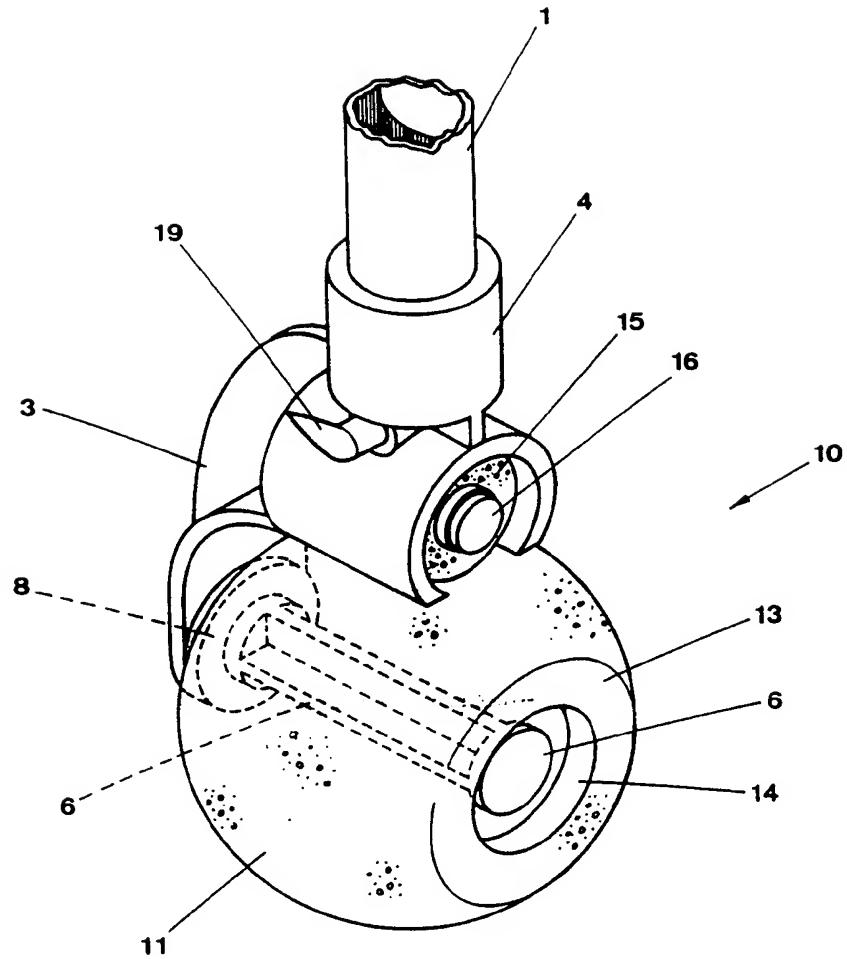


Figure 1

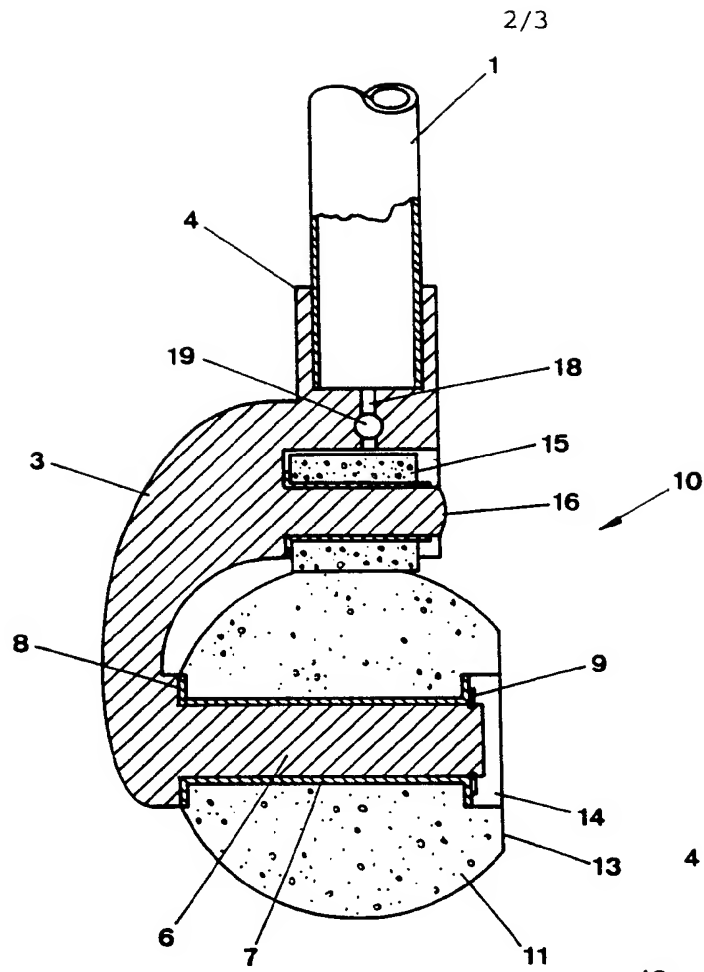


Figure 2

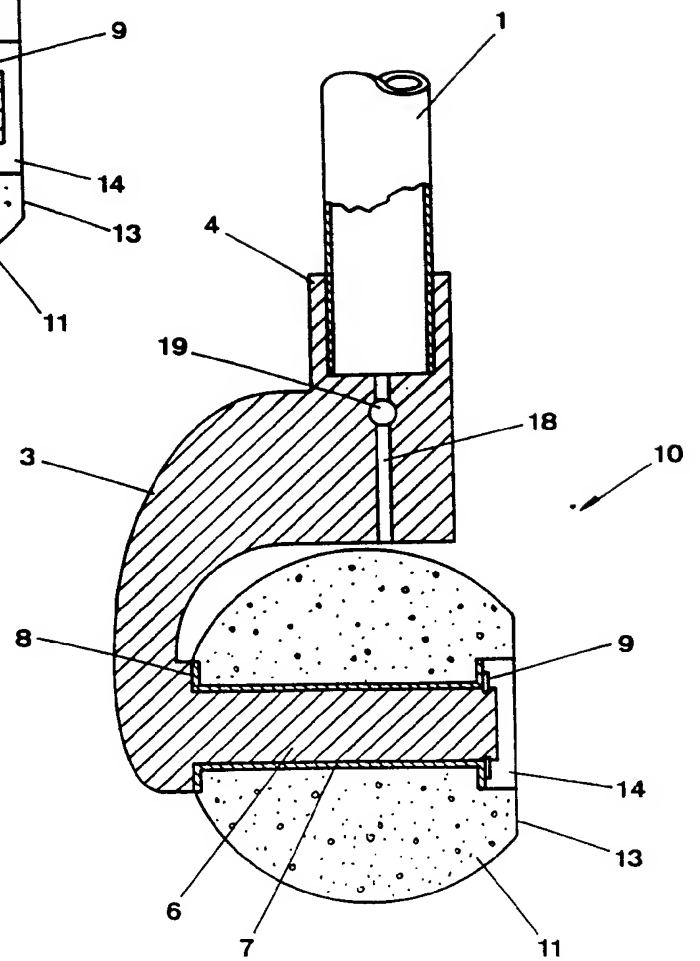


Figure 3

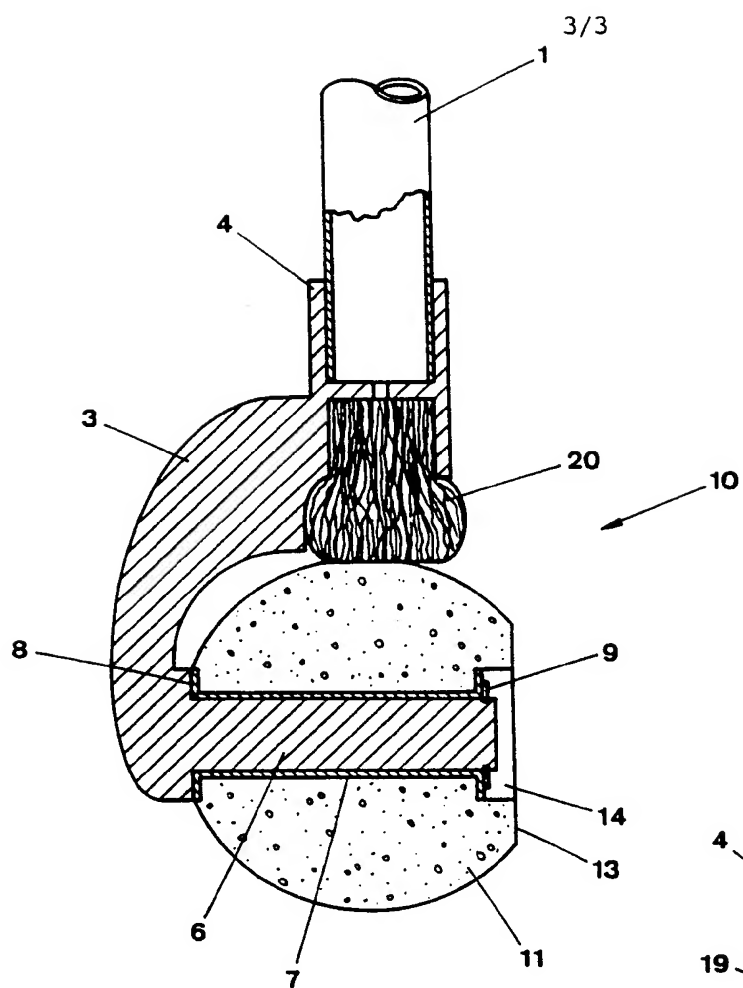


Figure 4

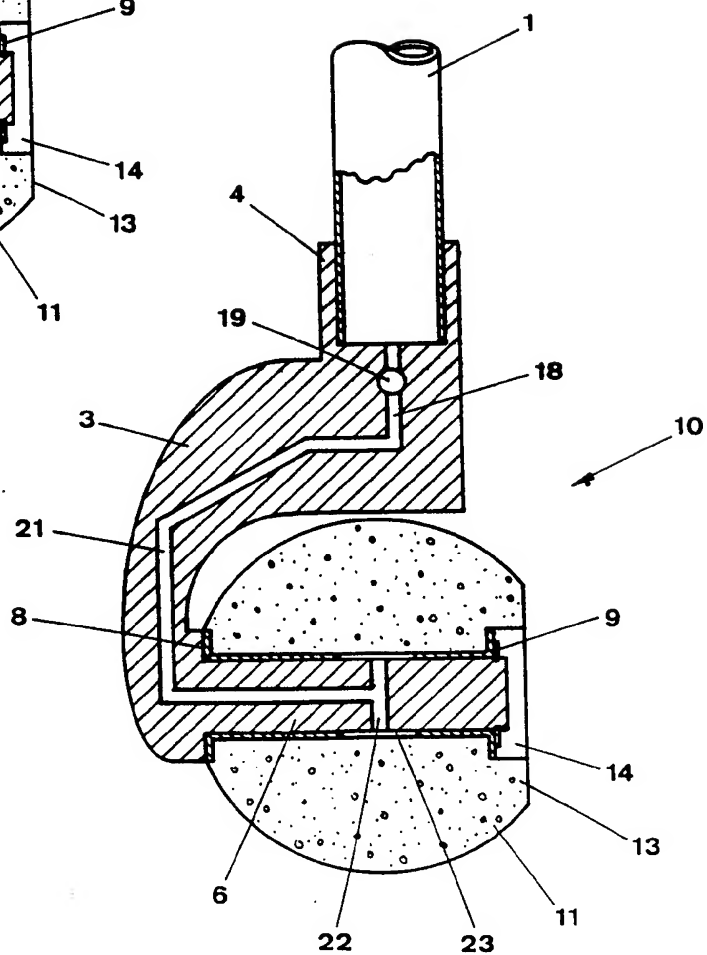


Figure 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.
 PCT/AZ97/00036

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A01M 21/00; B05C 17/03

US CL : 47/1, 5; 401/197, 218, 219

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 47/1, 5; 401/197, 218, 219

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 1,085,635 A (SIWERSSON) 04 October 1967, entire document.	1, 2
Y	US 3,076,995 A (RABELOW) 12 February 1963, Fig. 2.	3, 6-8
Y	US 2,932,045 A (RABELOW) 12 April 1960, Fig. 2.	4
Y	US 1,075,941 A (REED) 14 October 1913, Fig. 2.	5, 8



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 AUGUST 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 SEP 1997

 Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
 Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
 Box PCT
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

Diane Smith for

STEVEN A. BRATLIE

Telephone No. (703) 308-2669